

*Cælioxys* is a parasite upon *M. circumcincta*; and I think, likewise, upon *M. Willughbiella*. It is right however to state, that I had cocoons of *one* other species of bee (*Osmia atricapilla*, on the habits of which I have some remarks to make at some future period), but it must be stated that I never observed the *Cælioxys* go near the nests of that species, which are always found in quite a different situation.

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ART. XLVII. — *Entomological Notes.* By EDWARD NEWMAN.

(Continued from Vol. II. p. 516.)

CLASS.—COLEOPTERA.

NATURAL ORDER.—CARABITES, *Newman.*

GENUS.—ÆNIGMA, *Newman.*

Caput punctatum, fere trigonum, prothorace vix angustius; oculis exstantibus: labrum rotundatum, elongatum, mandibulas tegens: mandibulæ elongatæ acutæ, fulciformes, occultæ, unidentatæ: maxillæ falcatæ, acutæ; galea, articulo terminali elongato; maxilpalpi articulo tertio elongato, quarto brevior, apicali complanato clavato, truncato: labium medio profunde excavatum, lateribus elongatis exstantibus, acutis; ligula rotundata, integra, elongata; labipalpi articulo penultimo elongato, apicali brevior, robustior, truncato: prothorax punctatus, cordatus, posticè truncatus: elytra elongata, penè linearia, nonnihil truncata, posticè membrana marginali diaphana, octo-striata, punctatum binis ordinibus interstias: metalæ patefactæ ad volandum aptatæ: pedes breves, tarsi breviores, simplices non nihil cylindrici.

Sp. Iris. *Violacea, hirsuta, ore, antennis, oculis pedibusque nigris.* (Long 1 unc. ; lat. 3 lin.)

This beautiful insect has, at first sight, so exactly the appearance of a large *Leistus* or *Nebria*, that I at once supposed it intermediate between those genera and *Calosoma*. A second glance, however, and an examination of its mouth, prove this idea to be wholly erroneous, and point out its relationship to the genera *Anthia* and *Graphipterus*; and it is between these and *Catascopus* of Kirby that it must

take its station. In this place, I find in the "Catalogue des Coléoptères," an insect which is described in the Supplement to the Count Dejean's "Species des Coléoptères," p. 455, that very nearly agrees with the insect before me; and what is rather remarkable, it bears the very name (*Eucheila*) which I intended to employ. There was, however, so evident a difference in magnitude, colour, and habitat, that I carefully went over the characters again, and found this important difference—*Eucheila* has the apical joint of the maxillary feelers cylindrical; *Ænigma* has the same joint flattened, clavate, and truncate. *Ænigma* may therefore with propriety be placed between *Catascopus* and *Eucheila*.

*Ænigma iris* was received from New Holland by Mr. Bowerbank, and has been presented by that gentleman to the Entomological Club. Its length is rather less than an inch, and its breadth rather more than a quarter of an inch. Its colour is the most lovely violet, which however varies on the slightest alteration of position. Over the whole surface of its head, prothorax, elytra, and legs, are scattered short hairs of a pale yellow colour.

CLASS.—NEUROPTERA.

NATURAL ORDER.—PERLITES, *Newman*.

GENUS.—CHLOROPERLA, *Newman*.

Sexuum amborum alis pariter repandis, pariterque abdomen tegentibus: telo setis duabus instructo; proalæ nervo subcostali cum costali parallelo.

In July, 1833, I described a new insect, under the name *Isogenus Nubecula*, distinguishing it as a genus from *Perla*, by the circumstance of the wings being of full length in both sexes; whereas, in the true *Perlæ*, they are abbreviated in the male. The present genus, *Chloroperla*, or green *Perla*, is so named from the species having invariably a sea-green tint. It is readily distinguished from *Perla* by its having the wings in both sexes fully developed, as in *Isogenus*. It is separated from *Isogenus* by the nervures of its fore wings; the costal and subcostal nervures in *Chloroperla* running parallel throughout their length, whereas in *Isogenus*, and also in *Perla*, the subcostal approaches and all but joins the costal nervure rather

beyond the middle. The number of transverse nervures uniting these two longitudinal ones is various; but in *Isogenus* and *Perla* it varies between twelve and eighteen; in *Chloroperla* between three and six. From *Nemoura* the genus *Chloroperla* sufficiently differs, in its possessing the two caudal setæ. Of this genus there are several species inhabiting this country, of which the most abundant are the *C. viridis* of Fabricius, and the *C. lutea* of Latreille. There is also a minute species, which abounds in Herefordshire, frequenting the alders by the sides of the trout streams:<sup>a</sup>—it is a most transparent, delicate little creature.

Chlo. apicalis. *Tota luteo-viridis, oculis antennarum apicibusque nigerrimis.* (Long. 3 lin.)

Entirely of a pale delicate green, with the eyes and extreme portions of the antennæ intensely black.

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ART. XLVIII.—*Notes on the Cheese and Bacon-Hoppers and the Cheese-Mite.*

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ENTOMOLOGICAL MAGAZINE.

SIR,—I hope that you will excuse the liberty that I have taken in addressing this letter to you; but if you think the following observations upon those pests (as they sometimes are) of the larder and the dairy, the cheese and bacon hoppers, and the cheese-mite, worthy a corner in your interesting miscellany, they are at your service.

I am very much delighted with natural history in general, especially with that branch of it treating upon insects, their habits and dispositions, and I have observed with pleasure the great interest taken in it by all classes of persons; a certain proof of this is the increase of works treating upon natural productions, especially of those written in a popular manner, and adapted for general readers. It should be a rule with the authors or editors of such works to be the more guarded in their expressions and descriptions in proportion as they depart from scientific detail, as an error is more easily impressed

<sup>a</sup> Common in like situations near Nantes in France.—ED.